

QA-512

Queenstown Bank of Maryland, Main Office  
Queenstown, Queen Anne's County  
Private  
1919

**Capsule Summary**

The Queenstown Bank of Maryland, Main Office, although a good example of Colonial Revival style architecture, has achieved its current appearance within the last 50 years. The original coursed stone bank constructed in 1919 has been obscured by a series of late twentieth century additions and alterations. The bank does not possess integrity of material, design, workmanship, feeling, setting or association from its early twentieth century construction, although it does retain its integrity of location. The Queenstown Bank of Maryland, Main Office does not possess those qualities of integrity necessary for listing on the National Register of Historic Places.



## 7. Description

Inventory No. QA-512

### Condition

☒ excellent      ☐ deteriorated  
☐ good      ☐ ruins  
☐ fair      ☐ altered

Prepare both a one paragraph summary and a comprehensive description of the resource and its various elements as it exists today.

### Summary

The Queenstown Bank of Maryland, Main Office is a brick, one-story Colonial Revival style building terminating in a series of hipped roofs. The earliest portion of the bank was constructed in 1919, though its current appearance is the result of to late twentieth century additions and alterations. The bank faces south on Main Street and occupies a commanding location within the center of town. The principal (south) elevation of the building is marked by a concrete sidewalk with street parking; off-street parking is located east of the building. The west (side) elevation is landscaped with deciduous trees. The rear of the building is marked by a narrow grass alley and a high wooden privacy fence.

### Description

The Queenstown Bank of Maryland, Main Office is a one-story Colonial Revival style building constructed in five phases. The bank comprises a main block, two eastern additions, a western addition and a rear addition that form an irregular footprint. The entire building is united by a common architectural vocabulary featuring a brick water table with bull nosing, Flemish bond brickwork, brick quoins, a wide wood cornice with dentils, and a series of low pitched hipped roofs sheathed with asphalt shingles.

The three bay principal block features a central single light metal frame door with fanlight flanked by six-over-six, double-hung wood-sash windows. The windows feature brick sills and splayed brick jack arches. The principal block terminates in a front gable closed pediment with dentils supported by four engaged Doric columns. A central roundel window is located in the field of the pediment. The principal block incorporates the original one-story coursed stone bank constructed in 1919.

A one-story addition was constructed east of the principal block in 1956. The addition features a central bow front 30-light bay window. The east addition features a brick water table, quoins and a wide wood cornice with dentils.

A one-story addition was constructed west of the principal block in 1969. The addition is identical to the 1956 east addition, creating a symmetrical façade. During the 1969 building campaign the coursed stone principal block was refaced with brick and the entrance was altered to its current appearance. A splayed stoop constructed of slate with iron hand rails was constructed to access the main entrance. A hipped roof joined the east and west addition and the front gable closed pediment was added to the principal block. A brick chimney punctuates the western ridge of the hipped roof.

In 1984 a one-story rear addition was constructed. The rear addition features a water table, quoins and cornice which unite the building design. The rear addition features nine-over-six, double-hung, metal-sash windows. The windows feature brick sills and splayed brick jack arches.

A one-story addition was appended to the 1956 eastern addition in 1990. The 1990 eastern addition also features a brick water table, quoins and a wide wood cornice with dentils. The eastern addition features a secondary entrance accessed by a brick/concrete handicap ramp on the northeast elevation. The ramp provides access to a central raised panel metal door with sidelights and a fanlight transom. The door is flanked by six-over-nine, double-hung, metal-sash windows. The windows feature brick sills and splayed brick jack arches. The projecting three-bay northeast elevation terminates in a front gable closed pediment with dentils. A central round wooden louvered vent is located in the field of the pediment. The projecting three-bay northeast elevation is flanked by a pair of brick step backs featuring an eighteen-light fixed metal frame window. The entire eastern addition is joined to the rest of the building by a series of gable and hipped roofs sheathed with asphalt shingles.

The Queenstown Bank of Maryland, Main Office is an example of Colonial Revival style architecture, that has achieved its current appearance in the last 50 years. The original coursed stone bank constructed in 1919 has been obscured by a series of late twentieth

# Maryland Historical Trust Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

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century additions and alterations. The bank does not possess integrity of material, design, workmanship, feeling, setting or association from the early twentieth century; it does possess integrity of location.

## 8. Significance

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Period	Areas of Significance	Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> health/medicine	<input type="checkbox"/> performing arts	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> invention	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-1999	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment/ recreation	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion	
<input type="checkbox"/> 2000-	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> ethnic heritage	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science	
	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/ settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> social history	
	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning		<input type="checkbox"/> maritime history	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation	
	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation		<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> other: _____	

Significance dates 1919

Architect Unknown

Specific dates 1919, 1956, 1969, 1984, 1990

Builder George E. Lane

Evaluation for:

☒ National Register

☐ Maryland Register

☐ not evaluated

Prepare a one-paragraph summary statement of significance addressing applicable criteria, followed by a narrative discussion of the history of the resource and its context. (For compliance reports, complete evaluation on a DOE Form – see manual.)

### Summary

The Queenstown Bank of Maryland, Main Office, although a well executed example of late Colonial Revival style architecture, has achieved its current appearance within the last 50 years. The original coursed stone bank, constructed in 1919, has been obscured by a series of late twentieth century additions and alterations. Within the context of the early twentieth century history of Queenstown, the building is associated with broad pattern of development (Criterion A). Historic documentation does not suggest that the building is associated with the lives of persons significant during the period (Criteria B). The building does not embody a distinctive characteristic of type, period, or method of construction, nor does it represent the work of a master, nor does it possess high artistic value (Criterion C). The bank does not possess integrity of material, design, workmanship, feeling, setting or association from its early twentieth century construction.

### Context History

Queenstown is among the oldest, continuously-occupied communities in Queen Anne's County. Established in 1707, Queenstown served as the first county seat. In 1762, the town contained a courthouse, a jail, and five or six dwellings according to an eyewitness account (Rhodes 1985). The county seat was moved to Centreville in 1782.

During the nineteenth century, Queenstown served as a regional commercial center. The area's economy was dominated by agriculture and fishing. The town became an important shipping terminus for goods produced on the Eastern Shore. Sailing packets, then steamboats after 1850, transported goods to the port of Baltimore. During the late nineteenth century, Queenstown also became a processing center for Chesapeake Bay oysters and agricultural products.

Queenstown developed as a linear town oriented along a colonial-era road laid out as a mail road in 1695. Commercial development was concentrated along Main Street and included mixed-use commercial buildings that also contained residences. A pattern of low scale, low-density development was established that persists until the present day.

Most of the town was surrounded by property associated with the Bolingly estate until after the Civil War. In 1877, the town contained about 36 buildings, including two churches, thirteen commercial buildings, two hotels, one school, and thirteen residences (Lake 1877). The main commercial enterprises in the village center were blacksmith shops and dry goods stores. The waterfront historically was separated from the town center; the 1877 map depicted two landings along Queenstown Creek accessed by roads.

In 1892, the town was incorporated and Queenstown became the terminus of the Queen Anne's County Railroad. By the end of 1896, the town had a population of 400 and contained twelve stores, two hotels, an express office, and a post office. The town became a

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popular excursion destination. In 1902, the railroad shipping terminus was moved to Love Point and economy of Queenstown declined. The local newspaper noted that ten houses were unoccupied and six storehouses were empty (Rhodes 1985:99-100; 168).

During the twentieth century, Queenstown continued to serve as a commercial center for the surrounding area and as a destination for summer residents. Local businesses included a lumberyard, several canneries, and dry goods stores. The Queenstown Bank, established in 1899, provided financial services and occupied a prominent location in town. In 1950, the town had 275 residents.

During the late nineteenth and twentieth centuries, residential development began to surround the historic commercial center of Queenstown. In 1882, 20 acres associated with the Bolingly estate located between Queenstown Creek and Main Street were sold at public auction. Residential construction occurred in the area between 1890 and 1930s. A second residential area opened for development in 1914, when a portion of the Bolingly property located between Embert Avenue and Old Wharf Lane was sold. Construction in this area began in 1917 and continued through the 1950s.

Since the 1950s, Queenstown has become increasingly a residential community, encouraged by the construction of the Chesapeake Bay Bridge and Route 301. During the 1970s, residential development occurred south of the town center near Thompson and Aker Avenues. In the 1990s, residential development occurred east of Dudley Road in Queenstown Village and a waterfront golf community known as Queenstown Harbor located southwest of town. Commercial activity is now concentrated at the large outlet mall on the edge of town.

### Resource History

The Queenstown Bank of Maryland was incorporated April 19, 1889, when Queenstown was a thriving shipping town. The institution was originally known as the Queenstown Savings Bank of Queen Anne's County, and is the second oldest locally established bank in the county. The original banking house was located in the William C. McConnor furniture store located 7109 Main Street. In 1918, a site near the center of Queenstown was secured for the purpose of building a banking house. The contract for the construction of the bank was awarded to Mr. George E. Lane. The new bank opened for business on April 21, 1919. The bank was a one-story coursed stone building featuring a central wooden double door topped by a large brass plaque with a fanlight. The façade was marked by four Doric columns which supported a split projecting wooden entablature. The bank terminated in a coursed stone parapet wall with an arched central field with a projecting wood cap. The basic form of the original bank is distinguishable in the existing three bay principal block, though its current Colonial Revival appearance can be attributed to late twentieth century. The original bank was expanded in 1956, 1969, 1984 and 1990. These additions and alterations to the bank building are united by a common architectural vocabulary featuring a brick water table with bull nosing, Flemish bond brickwork, brick quoins, a wide wood cornice with dentils, and a series of low pitched hipped roofs sheathed with asphalt shingles. This architectural theme is continued throughout the present bank building and demonstrates a concerted effort to create a visually unified design.

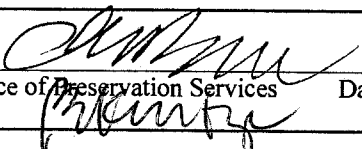

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MHT CONCURRENCE:	
Eligibility recommended _____	Eligibility not recommended <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Criteria: <input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D	Considerations: <input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D <input type="checkbox"/> E <input type="checkbox"/> F <input type="checkbox"/> G <input type="checkbox"/> None
Comments: _____	
_____	
Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services 	Date <u>12/17/99</u>
Date <u>4/27/00</u>	Reviewer, NR program 

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## HISTORIC CONTEXT:

### MARYLAND COMPREHENSIVE PRESERVATION PLAN DATA

Geographic Organization: Eastern Shore

Chronological/Developmental Period(s): Industrial/Urban Dominance Transition A.D. 1870-1930

Historic Period Theme(s): Architecture  
Economic (Commercial and Industrial)

Resource Type:

Category: Building

Historic Environment: Village

Historic Function(s) and Use(s): Commercial/Bank

Known Design Source: Unknown



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## 9. Major Bibliographical References

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Inventory No. QA-512

Unauthored

1999 *The Story of the Queenstown Bank of Maryland 1899-1999*, self-published.

Rhodes, Harry C.

1985 *Queenstown: The Social History of a Small American Town*. The Queen Anne Press, Queenstown Maryland.

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## 10. Geographical Data

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Acreage of project area

Acreage surveyed

Quadrangle name

<.50 acre

Queenstown

Quadrangle scale 1:24:000

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### Verbal boundary description and justification

The property boundary is defined by the current parcel boundaries listed on tax map 51A occupying P.081, P.083, P.084 and P.085 within the town of Queenstown, Queen Anne's County, Maryland.

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## 11. Form Prepared by

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name/title W. Patrick Giglio, Project Manager, Architectural Services

organization R. Christopher Goodwin and Associates, Inc.

date November 1999

street & number 241 East Fouth Street, Suite 100

phone 301-694-0428

city or town Frederick, Maryland 21701

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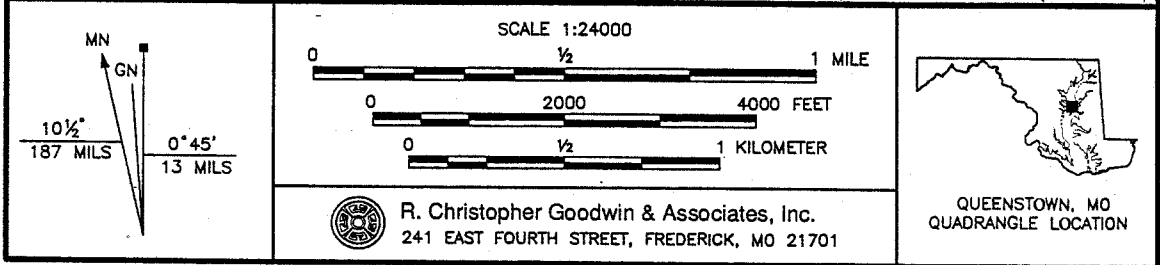
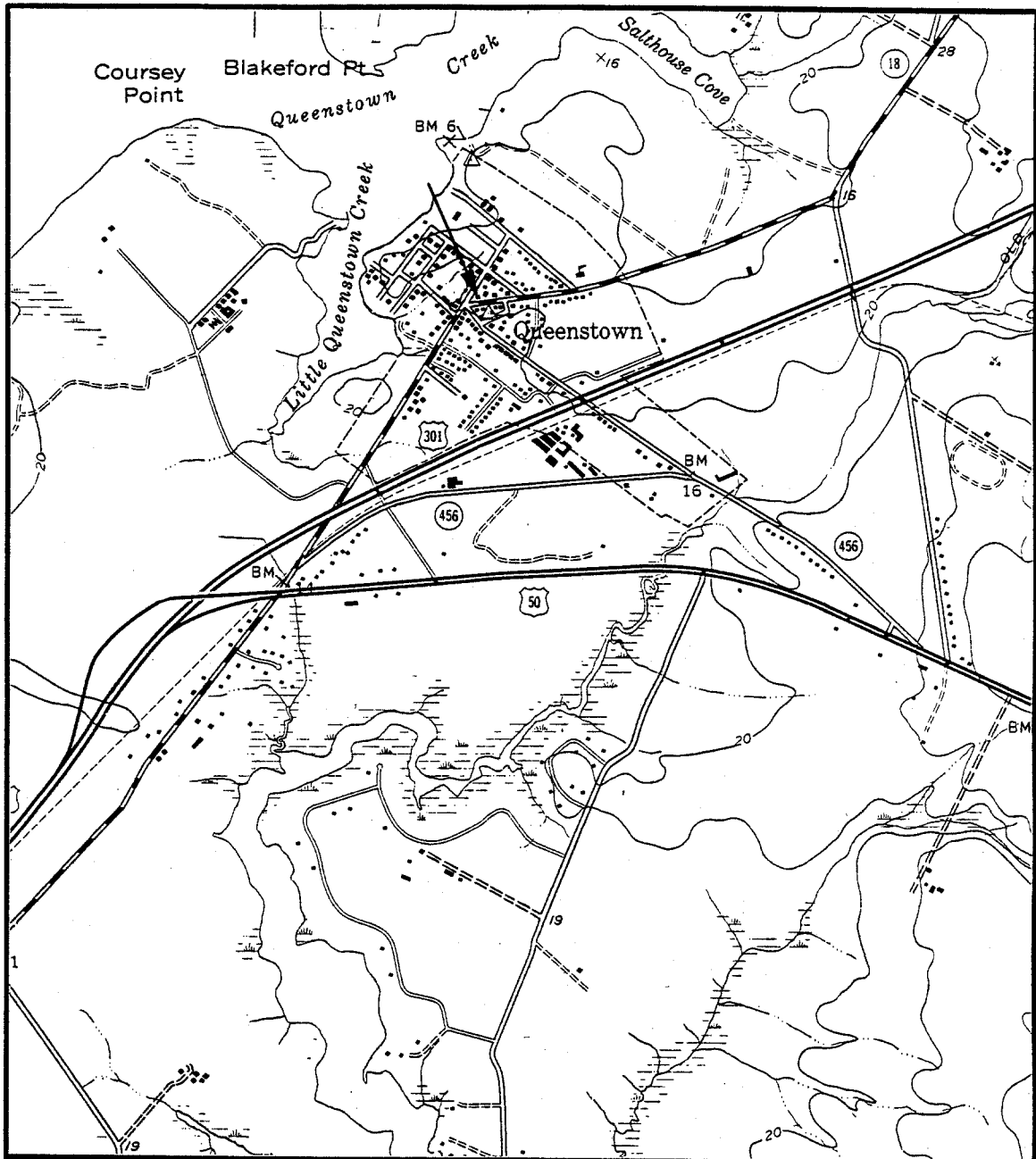
The Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 supplement.

The survey and inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

return to:

Maryland Historical Trust  
DHCD/DHCP  
100 Community Place  
Crownsville, MD 21032  
410-514-7600

MHT No. QA-512  
 Queenstown Bank of Maryland, Main Office  
 Queenstown, Queen Anne's County  
 Queenstown USGS Quadrangle Map



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Queenstown Bank of Maryland, Main Office  
Queenstown, Queen Anne's County

# **INDEX TO PHOTOGRAPHS**

The same is the following for all photographs:

1. inventory #: QA-512
2. historic name: Queenstown Bank of Maryland, Main Office
3. location: Queenstown, Queen Anne's County
4. photographer: P. Giglio
4. date of photograph: November 1999
5. location of negative: MD SHPO

## **Photo #**

1. View northeast
2. View southeast
3. View northwest



'98 1 17

QA 512

Queenstown Bank of Maryland, Main Office

Queenstown, Queen Anne's Co.

P. Giglio

11/1999

MD SHPO

View northeast

1 of 3



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Queenstown Bank of Maryland, Main Office

Queenstown, Queen Anne's Co.

P. Giglio

11/1999

MD SHPO

View southeast

2 of 3





QA-512

Queenstown Bank of Maryland, Main Office

Queenstown, Queen Anne's Co.

P. Giglio

11/1999

MD SHPU

View northwest

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